



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the lithium compounds prepared in the United States in 1909 were extracted from these ores.

THE department of public health at the American Museum of Natural History has equipped a laboratory to serve as a central bureau for the preservation and distribution of bacterial cultures of both pathogenic and non-pathogenic organisms, and particularly of types of new forms and varieties. It is hoped that the laboratories of medical schools, colleges, boards of health, agricultural experiment stations, etc., and those engaged in biochemical work of all sorts, will furnish the museum with cultures at present in their possession, and the laboratory is now ready to receive and care for such cultures. Only organisms which have been identified and which have a definite history are desired as a rule; but in the case of rare species, like the organisms of certain tropical diseases, this rule may be departed from. The laboratory can not undertake to maintain more than fifteen different strains of any particular form. Types of new species and varieties are particularly desired at the present time and as they may be isolated in the future. The laboratory plans also to keep on file descriptions of bacterial species in print or arranged in the form of the standard card and will be grateful for copies of any such descriptions. Descriptions filed in the department will be carefully preserved and living cultures will be kept in good condition, so far as possible, and will be supplied at all times without charge to corresponding laboratories and furnished so far as possible and with a reasonable charge to schools and other institutions which may desire cultures. The laboratory, of course, can not undertake to keep on the difficultly-cultivable bacteria, such as can be maintained only for a few weeks after isolation from the body; neither can it at present supply virulent cultures which rapidly lose their virulence under laboratory conditions. It should, however, be able to furnish cultures of organisms of all the ordinary types, which can be maintained under cultivation. Pathogenic forms will be sent only to properly qualified persons.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

It is announced that Professor Hans Meyer has presented 150,000 Marks to the University of Leipzig for the laboratory of experimental psychology established by Professor Wilhelm Wundt.

THE New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanics Arts will continue under that name, the house of representatives of the state not having approved a change to the University of New Hampshire.

A SCHOOL for forest rangers to consist of a two-year course, the winters of which will be spent at the university, and the summers in practical work on the state forest reserves, or in lumbering operations in the field, is proposed to be started at the University of Wisconsin. Outside the Pennsylvania ranger school and those established by the federal forest service in connection with some of the far western institutions, no attempt has been made to meet the demand for expert foresters. It is thought that much of the work of the course in forestry could be given in the present departments of the colleges of engineering and agriculture. The state department of forestry would probably need all the trained men that the school of forestry could turn out for a number of years.

THE newspapers report that following the student disorders in Russia one hundred and twelve professors have resigned or been dismissed. It is further said that the ministry of education in order to attract professors in other countries plans to establish temporary Russian schools of law in Berlin and Paris, a school of natural sciences at Heidelberg and one of medicine at Paris.

It is announced that Dr. George E. MacLean has resigned the presidency of the State University of Iowa, and that Dr. Edmund A. Engler has resigned the presidency of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

MR. FRANK HOWSON, of the University of Durham, has been appointed lecturer in physiology at Sydney, New South Wales.